Judges of the City Court of Brooklyn, from

The laws of this State in regard to the incor-The laws of this State in regard to the incorporation of secieties or citibs for social, benevices, growing still, literary, artistic, and sporting purposes, provide that there must be endorsed upon the certificate of incorporation the written consent and approbation of one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the district in which the principal office of the society or club shall be situated. The certificate must be held in the office of the Secretary of State and also in the office of the Secretary of State and also in the office of the Secretary of State and also in the office of the Secretary of State and also in the office of the Secretary of State and part of the Supreme Court in this city. The business of the corporation was stated to be 'to establish and create a helpful exportunity for the Supreme Court in this city. The business of the corporation was stated to be 'to establish and create a helpful exportunity for the Supreme Court in this city. The business of the corporation was stated to be 'to establish and create a helpful exportunity for the supreme Court in the suprement by a Justice of the Supreme Court in the suprement by a Justice of the Supreme Court in the suprement by a Justice of the Supreme Court in the suprement by a Justice of the Supreme Court in the suprement by a Justice of the Supreme Court in the suprement by a Justice of the Supreme Court in the suprement by a Justice of the Supreme Court in the suprement by a Justice of the Supreme Court in the suprement by a Justice of the Supreme Court in the suprement by a Justice of the Supreme Court in the suprement by a Justice of the Supreme Court in the suprement by a Justice of the Suprement Court in the suprement by a Justice of the Suprement Court in the suprement by a Justice of the Suprement Court in the suprement by a Justice of the Suprement Court in the suprement Cou poration of societies or clubs for social, benev. plent, gymnastic, literary, artistic, and sport-

The case arose on a tax sale in Oregon. The defendant's name was Ida J. Hanthorn. Her property was sold under a notice of sale of the nd of Ida J. Hawthorn. The United States Circuit Court in Oregon held that this differonce in the name invalidated the sale of the property for taxes, and in the Supreme Court Washington it was argued that this view was erroneous, the names being so nearly alike as to amount to a sufficient designation of the individual to which they referred. Counsel for the plaintiff gave the following instances in which the spelling had been disremarded: Havely and Haverly. Mathews and Mather, Anthorn and Antrum, McLaughlin and McGloffin, Segrave and Seagrave, Chambles and Chambless, Conly and Conolly, Coburn and Colburn, Gigger and Jiger, Klah and Courrier. Foural and Forrest. Mr. Justice Shiras, however, speaking for the Supreme Court, declared that by no reasonable application of the rule of idem sonans could the name of Ida J. Hawthorn be deemed equivalent to that of Ida J. Hanthorn, and in this we think he was clearly right.

The Intercollegiate Law Journal is a monthly publication devoted to the interests of our principal law schools and containing interestng contributions by instructors at these instientions. In a recent number we find an article by Prof. Christopher G. Tiedeman of the University Law School of this city upon the police regulation of trade combinations. The artiale concludes with this statement:

"Thus we have in New York city a league composed of influential ladies who have agreed themselves, and to induce the public generally, to abstain from having women clerks were not allowed to sit down or to have ice water or were otherwise ma-treated. The justification of this boycotting is the effort to prevent what, in the opinion of the boyme short to prevent what, in the opinion of the box-cetiers, is an oppression of the weak; but the same may be said of every boycobi, even of the dis-graceful Homestand strike. The practical difference is, apart from the violence and murder attending the latter occurrence, that the ladies' league is sup-parted more or less by the public opinion. It is, how-ever, no less an aniawful conspiracy under the New Tork statute."

The ladies who belong to these benevolent organizations will probably be surprised to find that they have exposed themselves to

The care of American courts in sedulously maintaining the restrictions which preserve the impartiality and fairness of the system of trial by jury has seldom been more strikingly manifested than in a case recently decided in Indiana. After the Judge had charged the jury, and the jury had retired and were deliberating upon their verdict, the Judge went to the jury room, asked the jurors whether there was any prospect of a speedy agreement, and then, being told that there was not, said to the jury: "I came to see if there was any prospect of your agreeing before supper, and if not, I desire to direct the Sheriff to arrange for your desire to direct the Sheriff to arrange for your supper; and, as I was about leaving the Court House, I will tell the bailiff to order supper for the jury." This was all the Judge did, and it was conceded in the Supreme Court that his cole object in going to the jury room was to inquire whether the jury would probably agree before supper was ordered for them at the expense of the county. Inasmuch, however, as he went without the consent of the parties, the Supreme Court set aside the verified on the ground that his conduct constituted a breach of a positive rule of law, not withstanding that only the best of motives actuated him in what he did, and that it had no text energy to preducise or injure the rights of either litigant. The language of the Supreme Court of

Minnesota is quoted with approval where that tribunal declared that a Judge had no more right to communicate with the jury after it had refired than any other person.

It is comparatively seldom that Judges in this State introduce poetleal quotations into their opinions. In the last number of the New York Supplement Reports, however, we find an oninion by Judge McAdam of the Superior Court of this city, in which he quotes what he calls the trite but beautiful verse:

Teach me to feel another's wee.
To nide the fault I see;
The mercy I to others show.
That mercy show to me.

The case in which this quotation is made was an application to strike scandalous matter out of an affidavit filed by an attorney, and the Judge refers to the verses as showing what respect is due from one attorney to the feelings of another.

IS THE ARMY IN A DRY ROTT

An Interesting Criticism by a Plain Speaker and a Sharp One.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I feel impelled to make a few observations which are called to my mind by the resignation of Lieut. S. C. Robinson of the First Cavalry. He was driven to drink by a lot of opposition from old civil war tail-enders. He went crazy, tried to commit suicide unsuccessfully, and then resigned. An eminent military authority comments on it by plously "hoping that the terrible lesson has not come too late." I concur in the hopes, but would probably differ as to the 'terrible lesson." Robinson was a talented young officer. He was graduated from West Point in 1879, and was class Adjutant. Two or three years later he went to France and took the post-graducourse in cavalry at the Saumur school. When he returned he was appointed to the Leavenworth school as instructor in riding. Finding no drill hall and no regulation compelling officers to attend, there was no special use for his presence, so he got himself relieved and joined his regiment. During this period he made one of the longest rides in military annals during the winter in the Northwest while pursuing deserters. He was recognized as handsome, active, accomplished, and more skilled in his art than any of those over him. He was always trying to advance the service, to make many needed changes, to train the men under him. He wrote papers for the service journals, but the gibbering idiois who ranked him—the men who thought more of suppressing this young enthusiast than of advancing the service—sat on him singly, in pairs, and in concert whenever he wrote a line or advanced a new idea or did a worthy act. over him. He was always trying to advance

is there no hope?
There are plenty of infantry field officers who couldn't get a pony past a dead dog in the road if they were following their regiments in action, not to dream of six rais out service are the most solemn funerals or drill and shelf their the

PREDEBIC REMINGTON.

OHIO POLITICS.

The Resonantion of Governor McKinley Certain-His B frat Predicted.

CQLUMBUS, May 27.-The political situation in Chic presents some strange conditions and surprising probabilities. Only those who are here on the ground appreciate the extent of it all. In two weeks the Republican State Convention will meet in this city to nominate a candidate for Governor. That the Convention will renominate Major McKinley is an assured thing. At the same time, they will do so feeling that defeat is imminent. Tariff and silver colnage will figure in the Ohio cam-paign this year only as issues advanced by the Republicans. The Democrats do not propose to elevate the campaign to national prominence by combating these issues, for the reason that they find a surer route to success in as-sailing Governor McKinley's administration. With an average record to go on, the Republican party would achieve a signal victory this fall. for the reason that Ohio Democracy is somewhat chagrined at the civil service ideas practised by the President, which protect in office partisan Republicans, but bar out deserving and loyal Democrats. Then, again, the Democrats will not have the assistance this year of their most astute and capable campaign manager, the Hon. James Neal, who is abroad as Consul at Liverpool.

Governor McKinley has been a puppet in the

campaign manager, the Hon. James Neal, who is abroad as Consul at Liverpool.

Governor McKinley has been a puppet in the hands of Sherman and Foster. In exchange for Sherman voices in the recent Senatorial conteat between the Hesumption. Senator and excior. Foraker, McKinley was forced to farm out appointments to Sherman and Foster's friends. This is an open secret. Without this help from McKinley, Sherman and Foster's friends. This is an open secret. Without this help from McKinley, Sherman would to-day be in private life, and the erratic and bombastic Foraker would be Ohio's Senator for the coming torm.

The men saddled upon McKinley were about as unlikely and incompetent a set of officers as ever signed a voucher for salary in Ohio.

The Governor's administration has been marked by scandals and malfeasance. It is unreasonable to suppose that the voters of Ohio will permit the continuation of the unsavors series. The Governor's first appointee as Adjutant-General was a man renowned for medicere attainments and a remarkable predilection for his dazzling uniform, which he donned on every eccasion. The Adjutant-General was mixed up in certain matters not necessary to recite, and his forced resignation followed. The Ohio penitentiary has furnished three unsavory scandals, and the insane asylum, to keep bace with the procession, has furnished two of a similar character. A State officer, an appointee of toxy McKinley, is said to be short over \$2,000-in the accounts of his office, and and investigation is in progress. The Euckeye State riogs with the song. Turn the ruscals out," as sung by the voters irrespective of party affiliation. These enumerated scandals would be amyly suiteient to defeat the Napoleon of Froteetion, but to make the chances of victory doubly uncertain for his party, the Legislature, having a very large lepublican majority, left behind astonishing proofs of boodle, and goes down as the worst Legislature that has ever sat in Ohio.

The colored contingent, which of late can always be relied upon t

ADVANTAGES OF NEW ORLEANS.

New York is a Great City, But It Has No Can Houses for Hoboes, "I wisht dere wuz a patent can house in dis burgh," said "Nosey" Brown, an old hobo (tramp), who was sitting on a coil of line on an

Fast River dock. "A patent can house? Wot's a patent can house, Nosey?" "Say, I see ye sin't up in all de customs, an'

ye won't be till ye turn yer face to de 'Sunny Sout' an' hit New Erleans fer a week er two. On de French side uv de town, down by de river, dere's t'ree salcons w'ere de hobe don't haf to send in his card to get in. De guys wot's runnin' deac places wuz hoboes oncet. an' w'en dey got a stake dey started dese gin houses, an' knowin' wot de hobo needed der made 'em patent can houses. Wen I first struck de town me buddy wuz

a piano tuner an' we picked un a sailor. De sallor told us to get a couple uv cans apiece an' to bum all kinds uv chuck. De old gag is dat dere ain't nuthin' cooked, but de sailor sez: Tell 'em dat you'll take raw pervisionsbeans, pertaters, termaters, er beef.' We split up, an' at 5 o'clock met at de corner uv Canal n' Dauphine streets, an' de sailor drilled us all over de French side till we reached de place. De hack room wuz a sight. De hoboes wus so thick ye c'd hardly see de floor. Dere wuz sittin' dere, taikin' an' laughin' smokin' cigarettes made out uv newspaper fer wrappers an' snipes broken up fer tobbacker. wrappers an' anjies broken up fer tobbacker.
Under de benches de hoboes wot carried de banner de night before wuz asiesepin. In de middle uv de room wuz two big stoves, an' dey wuz covered with termster an' beach cans, an' de hoboes had knives an' steks an' was a stirrin' uz hard uz dey could, de steam comin' out uv de cans all de time. In one corner dere wuz a crowd holdin' cans en dere laps an' estin' all kinds uv chuck. Dere wuz Jew Jake, dat got pinched last year in 'Frisco for pisyin' con games, an' One-wheeled Sam, an' Beddy Reilly, dat belonged to de 'Triangle' gang in Cleveland, an' Danny de Dude' an' two er t'ree uv de Troy rollin' mill gang, all a sittin' dere acatin' an' a talkin'.

"Danny de Dude wuz feelin' good, an' he wuz a yeilin', 'Waitah, waitah! W'ere's de ice watah? 'Fye don't get a wiggle on ye, ye'll lose a big tip, an' I tell de clerk besides.

"Wot's de number uv yer room?' sez a guy to Danny.

"Number twelve, right off de ladies' parlor

lose a big tip, an' I tell de clerk besides.

"Wot's de number uv yer room?" sez a guy to Danny.

"Number twelve, right off de ladies' parlor an' two doors from de elevator." sez Danny.

"Wuz dat you a playin' whist till 20'clock dis mornin' an' keepin' de gueste awake bustin' champagne bottles?

"Sorry I kept ye awake, but I wuz entertain' champagne bottles?"

"Sorry I kept ye awake, but I wuz entertain' de keeper uv de parish prison an' a couple uv his friends. We wuz pushin' de button all de time, an' kept two bell boys busy a chasin' de wine an' de duck. Den we est beef all the mode an' charlotte rooshes, an' wound up on ices.

"Didn't have no snow balls to remind ye uv de winter uv 'fek, wen ye wuz new in de business an' stayed up in Michigan instead uv comin' here, did ye?"

"Ish'd say nit. W'ere's dat head waitah, dat he don't bring me my finger warsn?' an' Danny left, savin' he wuz goin', to pay his bill an' go up to de 8t. Charles, w'ere de waiters tended to dere business.

"De sailor wuz kind uv lookin' after me an' de riany tuner, an' we giv him our cans an' de chest. De piano tuner had six periaters an' a spece uv sausage an' a plece uv beef a butcher zive'im, an' de sailor stuck t'ree pertaters an de sausage in one can an' de beef an' de rest uv de pertaters in de udder can, an' fillin' em up wid water stuck 'em on de stove. I give him some beans an' a couple uv onions, au' he stuck dem in de cans I had, an' den put in a plece uv fat meat dat he had. Next he filled 'em up wid water, an' he put 'em on de stove to bell.

"Ye did well enough fer de first time.' he

in a plece uv fat meat dat he had. Next he filled em up wid water, an' he put 'em on de stove to boil.

"Ye did well enough for de first time,' he sez. but ye can't cook widout sait. Ye're il'-ble to get de scurvy er de gout if ye cat widout sait, but I've got some, an' we're all right. Now here's some sugar dat I grabbed out uv a barrei at a sugar refinery, an' here's some termaters an reddishes I picked up at a grocery store, an' here's some coffee dat a good-hearted woman give me, an' here's a piece uv boefsteak I swiped.

"De coffee wuzn't ground, but we mashed it up wid a brick an' a cooblestone, an' put it inter a can wot a duffor had got troe wid, 'n filled it up wid water, an' it wuzn't long tilf de stuff wuz a-cookin' in gool shape. We put a little sait in de soups, an' w'en de stuff wuz done stuck de steak on a stove lid an' cooked one side, den de udder. Dere wuz uz fine a supper uz a man could wan', an' we went off into a corper an' eat it. We didn't have no table ner mouth-wipes ner knives, but 't didn't make no difference 'bout de knife, fer't ain't perlite to eat wid one.

"New York's a pritty fly place fer de dudes, but it'il never be popular wid de hobo till it gits a patent can bouse."

What an Ignorest Man!

What as Ignorant Man!

"I suppose," said a man. "that there is a great lot of good reasons why women carry their pocketbooks in their hands instead of in their pockets, but I can't for the life of me see why they should do it. I should think that why they should do it. I should think that they would forget to take them when they go out, and that they would always leave them on the counters when they go shopping. I should think they would lose them in forty different ways. In Broadway to-day I saw three women drop their pocketbooks upon the sidewaik. Apparently they had forgotten that they were carrying them, or their fingers had got tired of holding them and had just let go. But these women picked up their pocketbooks in the most matter-of-fact way possible and walked on, still carrying them in their hands." THE PNEUMATIC GUNS.

They Will Soon be Mounted on Land for the Defence of Harbors, if Not on Ships. WASHINGTON. May 27.—It is believed that during the present summer some at least, of the pneumatic guns for New York harbor will be put in place. They are designed, as is known, for throwing high explosives of such sort as the Government may require: for there is no question about the safety of the process. For New York harbor five guns are intended. Two fifteen-inch guns will be set up at Sandy Hook and one at Willet's Point, while one ten-inch gun will probably

up at the latter point and one eight-inch gun at the former. Early next year it is expected to set up the three fifteen-inch guns intended for San Francisco, while the three for Boston will follow considerably later. The guns are made at the

West Point foundry.

There is no doubt that the pneumatic guns may be effective auxiliaries in land defence. While they are quite limited in range, yet within that range they have the power of throwing an enormous quantity of dynamito or other high explosive upon an enemy's fleet. Hence they are particularly adapted to defending a narrow channel or to protecting fortified works from suffering too close a fire

from an enemy.
One difficulty encountered by the system has been its original selection for naval pur-poses. This, which was at first thought to be an advantage, has possibly proved a detriment. Attention has been concentrated on the Vesuvius, and several obstacles to success have there presented themselves. The prob lem has been complicated by the use of the pneumatic system on an unstable platform. and under the limitations of space necessary on shipboard. The natural way of proceeding rould be that which was adopted by the English, namely, to try first the pneumatic guns for land defence. When it is once shown that, with all advantages of perfect security in the storage of the dynamite projectiles, and of the solid earth for a gun platform, the pneumatic gun is efficient, it will be easier to ascertain whether it can also be used on a pitching and colling vessel.

solid earth for a gun platform, the pneumatic gun is efficient, it will be easier to ascertain whether it can also be used on a pitching and rolling vessel.

As to the actual results of the Port Royal trials of the Vesuvius, it is known that the failure of the fuese prevented them from the ing satisfactory. Not a solitary projectile of the large number fired was exploded at or near the target. The possibility of accurate aim under the cenditions of a smooth sea was of course demonstrated, this being very much the same as the conditions in land firing. But it has been intimated that Commodore Sampson, the Chief of Ordnance, finds that the valves do not work with the necessary certainty; and if this is so a fault more serious than the one in regard to the fuese would be imputed to the system. Better fixes could undoubtedly be supplied, and the trials necessary before the adoption of the system could then be made. But the question in regard to the valves is of different character. However, it is the simplest justice not only to wait for the conclusions of the Chief of Ordnance on the subject, but that the manufacturers should be treated as liberally as possible. Even should it be found that the system is not developed sufficiently for the Vesuvius. Congress may make some arrangements for the benefit of the contractors and the guns can perhaps in time be employed elsewhere.

When the pneumatic system was started, the importance of using high explosives for shell charges was fully appreciated; but since that immethers have been great strides toward employing such explosives as the lursting charges in powder guns, not, indeed, in such quantities as with the pneumatic type, but in amounts sufficiently great, and having the inestimable advantages of long range and horizontal fire. Hence, even if the adoption of the pneumatic system for naval purposes should have to be postponed, the loss would not be so great as it might otherwise have been. The two points to guard are, on the one hand, not to say that the system is fi

THE SHEATHING OF WAR SHIPS. its Advantages and Drawbacks, and the Current Movement in Its Favor.

WASHINGTON, May 27 .- It seems probable that Secretary Herbert will signalize his entrance upon new construction for the navy by the introduction of sheathing in at least tw of the three new gunbeats authorized by the last Congress. The plans for these vessels were substantially drawn up under Secretary Tracy, and will require little alteration. They are to have a displacement of about 1,200 tons and a speed of perhaps seventeen knots, and are to be constructed with special reference to river service on the Asiatic and South Amerlean stations. It has therefore occurred to the bureau officers specially concerned in their plans that they would furnish a good type for an experiment in departing from the system | lumination on a moonless night. our new vessels without sheathing. They propose, it is understood, that two of the

three should be composite vessels. The question as to the relative merits of sheathed and unsheathed bulls has been discussed in our navy for the last ten years, or ever since the new ships were begun. Chief Constructor Wilson and Naval Constructor Hichborn have always been strong advocates

of sheathing, and they have presented many striking statistics in support of their opinion; but the actual practice, as has been said, is thus far the other way.

The advantage of sheathing consists in its preservation of the bottoms of steel vessels from liatility to rust. Steel buils are specially exposed to corrosion in tropical waters; and besides the rusting of the plates, harnacies and ether marine growths begin at the places that have thus been eaten into. A few weeks ago lir. Hichborn collected some statistics on this point, of which the most striking perhaps was that which was presented by the Atlanta and Boston on their trial trips. The former, having been carefully cleaned, made 10% knots on 3345 horse power, while the latter, with similar dimensions and machinery, achieved a much less speed on 3.761 horse power, the only conceivable reason for the difference being that she was allow no go on his trial without a properly cleanon for the difference being that she was allow no go on his trial without a properly cleanon for the difference being that she was allow no go on his trial without a properly cleanon for the difference being that she was allow no go on his trial without a properly cleanon for the difference being that she was allow no go on his nour navinces of this nort of remarkable was that of the Baltimora, in her day our crack cruiser, which made a lamentably slow run from New York to Sweden. Another case was that of the Charleston, reckoned an He-knot yessel, which in a run from Honolulu to San Francisco averaged only fixnos, whereas her sea speed should have been lid if forced, and 10 or 12 with second growth of weeds and barnacles on her hull. The Dolphin, after her famous on long voyage, had her steel plates badly pitted in some places, although she had been heseled over sud painted with red lend at times during her course sround the world. The pitting in some cases amounted to three-sixteenths of an inch, and as her plates were not quite half an inch thick, it was rather a serious matt

UNCLE SAMPS NAVAL PAYMASTERS. Their Rank, Duties, and Social Position Among Their Comrades of the Line,

In all the jealousies of naval staff and line

the latter never permits the Paymasters to for-get that, civilians as they are, they have an

advantage over line officers so far as leisure

goes, and are no worse paid than harder

worked men. When the drum beats to quar-

ters, and everybody shifts into sword and cap,

the Paymaster solemnly turns from his seat a

the wardroom table and contemplates his

safe. The navy maintains a pay corps of ninety

six members, including a Paymaster-General

with the rank of Commodore: thirteen Pay Directors, with the rank of Captain; as many Pay Inspectors, with the rank of Commander forty Paymasters, of whom twenty-seven have the rank of Lieutenant-Commander and thirteen that of Lieutenant; twenty Passed Assistant Paymasters, eight with the rank of Lieutenant and twelve with that of Lieutenant. junior grade, and nice Assistant Paymasters. one with the rank of Lieutenant, junior grade, the others with that of Ensign. Bank in the pay corps is relative, and the pay is about that of the relative rank in the line, with longevity pay usually increasing by periods of five years. Paymasters are now often chosen from among Naval Academy graduates for whom there is no room in the line. About sixteen years ago the Government set up the competitive examination principle in choosing Paymasters, but aimest immediately ahandoned it, though. Passed Assistant Faymasters are still subject to examination before promotion. The Faymaster-General is usually Chief of the Bureau of Accounts in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and he does not go to sea. The pay directors and pay inspectors usually have shore duty at some maval pay office. So do some of the paymasters, and, of course, everybody has his share of shoreduty at these stations, unless, as occasionally happens, an officer prefers the higher pay of sea duty. Paymasters and Assistant Paymasters high on the list are assigned to big ships, the juniors to smaller ships and subordinate posts ashore. The pay corps stickles for rank and procedence just as the line does, and to each of its members is officially accorded the dignity due to the degree of his relative rank. The popular impression that the Paymaster is something less than a fighting officer is a mistake, though a good many of the flighting officers wish that this were the case. In the wirdroom the Paymaster is familiarly known as "Pay," unless he happens to be on such terms with his shipmasters as to justify them in calling him by his last name unadorned with any title. Folks who wish to be politocall him Paymaster, even when he is yet only an Assistant Paymaster, even when he is yet only an Assistant Paymaster, even when he is yet only an Assistant Paymaster, even when he is yet only an assistant and from time to time in foreign ports upon long cruises. The Faymaster must, however, give hond in many thousands, and upon him devolves the purchase of stores when a ship is about to sail, and from time to time in foreign ports upon long cruises. The Faymaster may alike with the many alignm of the relative rank in the line, with longevity pay usually increasing by periods of five years. Paymasters are now often chosen from

CRUISES AND COURTS MARTIAL. Also Assignments of the Various Bear Ad-

mirals to Squadrons The fire on the armored cruiser Maine at the Navy Yard on Friday night was more of a scare than it was a blaze. The ringing of the fire alarm brought out the fire engines and their crews promptly, but the blaze had nearly died out before the streams of water were started. The vessel is in the dry dock having her armor plating put on, but the is of steel. and hence would not be destroyed by a fire. however intense it might be; but there is a considerable lot of inflammable material on

if it caught fire, would make a good-sized il-A court martial was convened at the Navy Varid on Friday, of which Cant. J. Crittenden Vatson is President, to try the cases of enlisted men. Secretary Herbert has found it necessary to issue a general order directing officers detailed to duty as members of courts martial to exercise greater care and better judgment in inflicting severe punishments equitable to the crime." Courts martial have inflicted upon a large number of enlisted men such punishments as dishonorable dis-

board, belonging to the constructors, which,

"equitable to the crime." Courts martial have inflicted upon a large number of enlisted men such punishments as dishonorable discharge, and this has been so detrimental to the service that the Secretary orders that, except in extreme cases, "members of courts martial are notified that the department would prefer some other form of punishment than dishonorable discharge, especially in the cases of continuous service men."

Orders were received by Commander Asa Walker, Commander of the Naval Academy practice ship Bancroft, to sail on Saturflay morning last for Annapolis, stopping at Norlok Navy Yard on the way. This would seem to settle the question as to the employment of the vessel this summer, as it indicates that she will be utilized for the practice cruise of the cadets. It was stated at the Navy Yard on Friday that the cruiser San Francisco is to remain in the nome squadron; that the Charleston and Yorktown are going to the Pacific squadron, the Newark and Bennington to the South Atlantic, and the Baltimore to China.

The gossip about changes in commands of squadrons is an interesting morsel at the Navy Yard and on the ships here. The impression seems to be that Secretary Herbert will relieve his embarrassment with regard to the claims of Admirais Gherardi and Walker by carrying out his original proposition of assigning only Rear Admirais to commands of squadrons. Thereare six officers of this rank, with only four squadrons, but with a probability of having five when the European squadron is receivabilished. This arrangement would dispose of Commodore Walker, who is acting Hear Admiral, and some other Commands.

Admiral Gherardi would thus have his wishes gratified, and remain in command of South Harmony, on waiting orders, retires Sept. 3, 1845, a. E. E. Behnan, in command of South Francisco of Commodore Walker, who is acting Hear Admiral and Jances A. Greer, Chairman of the Lieghthouse Board, retires Sept. 28, 1846, Admiral Harmony will go on the retired how the sown application, under the forty year; ser

Broke the Western Fast Train B cord.

Broke the Western Fast Train Broard.

From the Chicago Tribuna.

St. Louis, Mo., May 23.—The Wabash day train No. 2 left Kansas City at 11:95, over one hour late, and arrived at Centralia, Mo., 153 miles, on time at 2:45 P. M. The train made nine stops, one of twenty-five minutes at Moberly for dinner, making the actual running time 2 hours and 48 minutes, a rate of 54% miles an hour. This breaks the record west of the Mississippl for long-distance running. It was made with engine No. 814, Robinson engineer.

A BRITISH MAJOR SPRAKS.

Every Brop of Blood in His Large Body Is

Major Henry Benjamin Johnson of her Majesty's army, for eighteen years an officer in the Royal Artillery, arrived in this city several days ago and is staying at the Hoffman House. Major Johnson is a big, brawny Englishman, and wears clothes of the most pronounced London pattern. He is making a trip around the world, and expects to remain in New York only a few days longer. Major Johnson is an Irish landlord and the owner of large estates in the Emerald Isle. He is a bitter opponent of the Home Rule bill now pending before the British Parliament, and has much of interest to say about it. A Sun reporter found Major Johnson at dinner in the cafe of the Hoffman House and requested an interview with him. The Major pushed aside his London Times and

Court Journal and said:
"Ah, yes, the Home Rule bill. There can be no doubt about it, sir. It will never pass. Gladstone, you know, came into power entirely by accident. He knows himself that this bill cannot pass, and so do many of his followers, and that is the reason they are so earnest in its behalf. It has not an earthly show, you know. The majorities the bill has had in the Commous are due entirely to the Irish votes. A great majority of the English, Scotch, and Welsh members are opposed to it. Of course, you know, it will eventually be passed in the Commons. It will then go to the Lords, and there will be ki led for this seasion. Gladstone will then lay it aside for the present, but will attempt to pass the measure at the autumn session, and the opinion in England seems to be that there will be an autumn session. He will again be defeated in the House of Lords, and then Gladstone will go to the country on his measure, and will meet with a Waterloo. " Should the bill, however, by any political

accident become a law there will be civil war. Just as soon as an Irish Parliament at Dublin attempts to dictate to the loyal provinces of Ireland there will be an uprising in Ulster and the north. That is very certain, you know. It has been so stated in the tourt Journal and the London Pimes, and many officers in the army have over their own signatures declared that in the event of such a war they would not light against the loyalists. Lord Wolseley himself will give up his commission sooner than lead the army against the loyalists. And he is not the only one who will do this. The London Times came out not long ago and claimed to know on the test of authority of a number of other leaders in the army who would give up their commissions in the event of the Home Rule bill massing. This is the sontiment of the country, and there is no mistaking it. The tremendous anti-home rule meetings held throughout the country, in Ireland as well as in England, make this very plain. This feeling has not been aroused by the appeal of politicians to Orange prejudice and bigotry. No. sir. It is the general expression of public sentiment against the attempt of the Gladstonlans to dismember the kingdom, don't you know. These anti-home rule meetings have been simply tremendous. Not the slightest idea of their size has ever reached this country. The despatches in your daily papers have merely given accounts, very lirled ones, mow and then of these meetings in the from and again gathered to protest ayainst this measure. Why, at one meeting in Belfast last June, which i and some others conducted, there were nearly 40,000 people present. They came from the north of Ireland, the south of Ireland, and even from Scotland, and you never saw such a tremendous protestation against any measure as was made that day against the Home Rule bill. I tell you there is a feeling against it all through the country. Many of those who appear to be in favor of it are in reality against it. They have been terrorized and everced until they are absolutely lared to say what they think and believe. Read the United rate of the efforts of the home rule people to raise money in this country. Major J Ireland there will be an uprising in Ulster and the north. That is very certain, you know.

preparing to settle a little matter with them, you know. France, being a much richer country than Germany, can do this much better than the latter. The German army is the finest fighting machine in Europe today. In point of physique their infantry excels that of any other country. Their artillery, however, is not quite so proficient as the English artillery, you know. France has now on the frontier a most perfect line of forts and military establishments and a vast army, every man of which is determined that they shall not be taken unawares this time. There is bound to be a brush, you know, between them some of these days, and France will be ready. If she only had the Generals she would make it interesting for the Generals she would make it interesting for the Generals were all killed off in the last war with Germany, don't you see, she had Boulanger, but then Boulanger is dead. He was a very brave man, a lighter, a man who knew something. I know some people called him a fool, but this is a mistake. I knew Boulanger, and the North German Mintary Gozete, the authority in Europe on men and matters of a military character, said that Boulanger was a man who knew something. Is not something, so you see he was not a fool in the opinion of the Germans as well as in my own.

"As to Gen. Hoyos, who is making such a

in the opinion of the Germans as well as in my own.

"As to Gen. Hoyos, who is making such a furore in France just now. I know that he is a good flighter, a man who has seen hard service, and a brave man. I met him in Algiers, where he won his spura. He is not a negro or mulatto, as has been wrongly stated, but is in every respect a typical Frenchman. He will give a good account of himself in the event of war, but I am afraid he is the only man France has who has seen service.

"You see," said the Major, as he resumed his Court Journal, "I'm interested in anything of a military character. I come from a military family, sir. For eight generations my family have been officers in the artillery, and I myself have served eighteen years, and seen hard cambaigns in India. Africanistan, and other parts of the world, but have now retired from active service and am on a trip around the world."

A PARK PLACE BARMECIDE.

Stopped the Feast Before the Corky of th Beer Bottles Had Bern Drawn.

Two young men, neatly attired in new spring evening and talked earnestly for a few seconds with the cashier. Then they took a seat at a table, and a complaisant colored watter bowed to them and begged to be permitted to receive their orders. They held up their heads in a manner that seemed to the waiter to indicate aristocratic lineage, and they delivered their orders with an airy deliberation that might mean, to the expectant negro, a fee not less than a quarter.

They first scanned the wine list, and de

cided that two bottles of St. Louis beer would serve as a sort of ante-prandial cocktail. After that, the young men thought they would have a tenderloin smothered in mushrooms, some asparagus, peas, corn, tomatoes, fried potatoes, strawberries and cream, and any other little things the waiter might sug-

fried polatices, strawberries and cream, and any other little things the waiter might auggest.

The waiter bowed with the grace of an old-time Virginian, and in a moment returned with the beer. Then something happened which caused all the diners in the restaurant to focus their attention on the young men. The cashier came out of his box, walked over to the young men, picked up the unopened beer bottles, and requested them to leave the restaurant. They did so, with the air of men who had finished a sumptuous meal.

Naturally all the diners wanted the incident explained. The cashier gratified them. He said the young men had told him that they were dead broke and hungry, and he had generously remarked that he wouldn't let any decent citizen want for a meal if he could help it, and had told them to sit down. But when he saw the waiter bring bottled beer to the young men, and computed the cost of their order, he decided that his philanthroop had been misdirected. It took the waiter an hour to get his features into their normal condition.

OIL AS FUEL FOR SHIPS,

Its Advantages and Brawbacks to the More

WASHINGTON, May 27 .- Much Interest atches to the arrival at Philadelphia of the James Brand, which has been called the largest steel tank steamship in the world, after a voyage across the Atlantic from Dartmouth, during the first three days of which she used petroleum for generating steam in her boilers. This is said to be the first attempt of the kind in a transatiantic voyage, and to have shown conclusively its feasi lity, although an accident to the machinery caused a resort to coal

after the first three days.

The use of oil as fuel has been familiar several years, for land as well as for sea locomo tive engines. Both the Oroya and the Molliendo, Arequipa and Puno railroads of Peru several years ago adopted residuum or neten leum refuse, having a fire test of about 300 degrees Fahrenheit. The accounts state that in the preliminary experiments two locomotives, one using coal and the other using oil, were run in competition on the Oroya Railroad for five months, from April 30, 1800, to the beginning of September, pulling equal trains alternately over the same ground. The locomotives, which were American, differed only in their furnace arrangements. The grades of the Oroya road are unusually heavy. In the oil-burning locometive the steam gauge recorded from 135 to 140 pounds, never falling below 135 and very rarely rising above 140; as a rule the hand of the gauge stood inmovable at 140 pounds; the sa'ety valve was set at 142 pounds; on all the grades up to 3 per cent, no smoke whatever was discharged; on the 4 per cent. grades a light hazy smoke was visible at times. The average consumption of fuel-oil pertrain mile was 38.55 pounds, as compared with 70.3 pounds of coal per train mile in the other locomotive.

The London and Pacific Company's steamship Ewo was fitted up to use petroleum in marine boilers, and as the result a speed of 8% knots on seven tons of coal per day was increased to nine knots on less than four tons. Peru accordingly arranged to have the London and Pacific Petroleum Company alter the gunboat Santa Rosa for burning oil, and it was said at that time that the South American Steamship Company of Valparaiso proposed to use it on the Limati. Italy has made some experiments during

the last few years with liquid fuel, and the application of Capt. Cuniberti's system on the Castelfidardo and Ancona at Spezia was conside ered successful enough to authorize instruction in its use on the latter vessel. Earlier experiments with a mixed fuel of coal and petroleum increased the speed of the war vessel Messaggiero from fifteen knots to seventeen, but it was said that the boilers were injured by the great hoat thus generated. Some experiments with a Shichau torpedo boat, using residuum, were thought successful. Capt. W. V. Carmichael, who made several voyages on the two, strongly favors the use of residuum or astackt, as the Russians call this residue of crude petroleum, when the volatile or lighter olis are distilled. It is non-inflammable until heated to 350°; and as it does not give off gas until that heat is reached it has no smell. It nother deteriorates nor perceptibly evaporates by being stored in tanks exposed to the air; it also does not injure metal tanks or the inside skin of the vessel. In a lecture on the subject, delivered before the Shipmasters' society of London, Capt. Carmichael noted that the fires are completely under control of the engineer on watch, who can secure any pressure of steam he wants without being dependent on his firemen; that he can control this steam as well in heavy as in fine weather; that, with proper hurners and the use of feed water, the apparatus will run for days on an almost even pressure of steam without requiring unusual attention. In his first overan trip with oil fuel, and the ship was driven all the time at full speed into a heavy sea. The use of the steam jet and the ordinary leakage required compensations of fresh water, of which the hollers used ten tons. The engines developed 450-horse power; ered successful enough to authorize instruction in its use on the latter vessel. Earlier

Irish Parliament, Sir.

In speaking of the efforts of the home rule people to raise money in this country, Major Johnson said: "The neople in America here who are holding meetings and concerts to raise money for the support of the Home Rule hill are at hig pack of secondaries. They are deceiving the people with their lies and gross fabrications about the Irish landlords. Now! I am a landlord myself and know what I am talking about. It would be agreat good if these secoundrels were shown up by the American press. Farnell used to send blackguards to this country primed with lies with which to fool the people here. I tell you what, sir, those Parnellities were and are composed of the low est seum of the face of the earth."

Major Johnson had much more to say of the same import, and at times, when talking of the possibility of the Home Rule is present. The said, "from a military sayert."

"The condition of Europe at present." he said, "from a military standpoint, you know, is peaceful. In Germany the Army bill has kicked up agreat row. It is, however, mercial and a surveyed Europe as a military standpoint, you know, is peaceful. In Germany the Army bill has kicked up agreat row. It is, however, mercial and the proposal presents with the Germans. The maintenance of their conrumous military experi.

In the United States, as probably elsewhere, oil has been used as fuel in saving and absence of smoke, are obviously adjusted to them. They are poor, you know, but then they must keep it up, for France is preparing to settle a little matter with them, but then they must keep it up, for France is preparing to settle a little matter with them, but then they must keep it up, for France is preparing to settle a little matter with them, but then they must keep it up, for France is preparing to settle a little matter with them, but then they must keep it up, for France is preparing to settle a little matter with them, but then they must keep it up, for France is preparing to settle a little matter with them. They are poor, you

As to this element, it would appear that in certain petroleum regions, where the items of production and transportation are small, oil cam be ecanomically used for locomotive and ship engines. Undoubtedly, naval vessels would not for some purposes, particularly for harbor torpedo hoats, make the increased cost an objection, with safety and greater efficiency assured. A fixed weight of oil will generate nearly twice as much steam as the same weight in coal, so that with the amount of steam for a certain voyage known, only half the weight in fuel need be carried; and this saving of weight is litself a guarantee of higher speed. Or, again, if the sam's weight of oil is carried as of oosl, the ship can keep at sea twice as long. Then there would be a reduction in the number of firmen, and in the expense of wages, food, clothing, and quarters. Since even for war vessels of small fuel consumption, like torpedo hoats, oil is not now regularly used, there must be grave doubts as to its practicability; and this is especially so since the absence of smoke is a point of high importance to conceal the operations of torpedo craft and other vessels. In looking, therefore, at the offsets, we find that, in the first place, the coal protection so much relied upon would be lost by substituting oil. Again, a special apparatus would be required for fueling vessels, although when this could be relied upon in all foreign ports, the process would be much more rapid than coaling. Finally, the problem of danger from hostile shells is still too serious. It was found in certain French experiments, expressly uncertaken to test the use of petroleum in torpoto boats, that eight out of ten cane of oil, protected by a steel plate, were ignited by concussion from projectiles fired against the plate. And yet, even letting oil take its place with explosives, and not considering the facts regarding residuum, it might apparently be stored under the water line, like the powder and shells.

However, the question of employing oil for merchant ships d

Petroleum for Diphtheria.

In the Normandie Medicale of Rouen there is an interesting account of a new. and so far wonderfully successful treat-ment of diphtheria. It appears that in the village of Neuville-Champ-d'Oisel. about nine miles from Rouen, a mallgrant type of the disease broke out last year. The ountry doctor. M. Frederic Flanaut, treated the cases in the usual way, but the deaths were numerous. Remembering, as he says, that the English use petroleum as an antispasmodic and an antiseptic, he determined to try it as an experiment. His first trial was in the case of a little girl, 7 years old. He had already given her up, and proposed to the parents to make the experiment, which consisted in swabbing the throat with common petroleum. He had little hope of the success of his new method, but to his astonishment, he

of his new method, but to his astonishment, he noticed an improvement after the very first application. He continued the treatment and the child recovered. Then he tried it successfully with his other patients.

This year he had forty cases of diphtheria to treat, and he was successful in every one. In order to be perfectly sure that the cases in question were genuine ones of malignant diphtheria, he had the expectorated matter submitted to the analysis of Prof. François Hus of the Rouen College of Medicine, and the Professor reported that he had clearly discovered the presence in it of numerous laciliti of diphtheria. Moreoven his diagnosis was confirmed by Drs. Deshayes, I carefail, and Ballay of Rouen, the last named being the physician in chief of the hospital of that city.

The treatment presents little difficulty or danger. The swabling is done every hour or every two hours, according to the thickness of the membranes, which become, as it were, diluted under the action of the petroleum. The hrush, after being dipped in the petroleum. The hrush, after being dipped in the petroleum. The hrush, after being dipped in the very first application. The disagreeable taste of the petroleum remains for a few moments only.

Dr. Flahaut has been interviewed by several reporters of Pais papers. He is a modest man, and appears to be astonished at the noise thas he is making in the French medical world. He ought to be constituted in the petroleum and appears to be astonished at the noise thas he is making in the French medical world. He ought to be constituted in the petroleum of the services of the several reporters of Pais papers.